

The Hong Kong Telegraph

ESTABLISHED 1861.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1899.

六月三日

號三月六英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1850.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND, £7,000,000.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies—
KOREA NEW YORK,
LONDON LYONS,
SAN FRANCISCO HONOLULU,
BOMBAY SHANGHAI.

LONDON BANKERS—
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.,
PARIS BANK LTD.,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON LTD.

HONGKONG AGENCY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.
6 " " 4 "
5 " 3 "
4 " 3 "

S. CHOH Agent,
Hongkong, 7th April, 1899. [382]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £10,000,000.
RESERVE FUND, £10,000,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS, £10,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
R. M. Gray, Esq., Chairman.
N. A. Sels, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

E. Goutz, Esq.
A. Haupt, Esq. A. J. Raymond, Esq.
R. H. Hill, Esq. P. Sachae, Esq.
The Hon. J. J. Keswick E. Shellim, Esq.
A. McConachie, Esq. R. Stewart, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—
Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER—
Shanghai—J. P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1899. [383]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER
CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION—
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. [384]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital, £1,000,000.
Paid up Capital, £124,374.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors—
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.
Chow Tung Shing, Esq. Kwan Fo Chuen, Esq.

D. Gillies, Esq. J. T. Louis, Esq.
Chief Manager—
GEO. W. T. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed—
Hongkong, 30th May, 1899. [385]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID UP, £800,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE
HOLDERS, £800,000.
RESERVE FUND, £500,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong,
Hongkong, 30th May, 1899. [386]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE
OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1865.

SHANGHAI TAEL.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

Head Office—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies—
CANTON HANKOW,
CHEFOO PEKING,
CHINCHIANG SWATOW,
FOOTCHOW TIENTSIN.

THE Bank purchases and sells
Government Bills of Exchange, &c.,
and also Bills of Exchange, &c.,
and also Bills of Exchange, &c.,
and also Bills of Exchange, &c.,

HONGKONG BRANCH.
CANTON BRANCH.
PEKING BRANCH.
SWATOW BRANCH.
TIENTSIN BRANCH.

THE Bank purchases and sells
Government Bills of Exchange, &c.,
and also Bills of Exchange, &c.,
and also Bills of Exchange, &c.,

HONGKONG BRANCH.
CANTON BRANCH.
PEKING BRANCH.
SWATOW BRANCH.
TIENTSIN BRANCH.

THE Bank purchases and sells
Government Bills of Exchange, &c.,
and also Bills of Exchange, &c.,
and also Bills of Exchange, &c.,

HONGKONG BRANCH.
CANTON BRANCH.
PEKING BRANCH.
SWATOW BRANCH.
TIENTSIN BRANCH.

Intimations.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	Bengal	S. Barcham	About 9th June	Freight or Passage.
LONDON, &c.	Chusan	E. Street	Noon, 10th June	Freight or Passage.
JAPAN	Rohilla	S. de B. Lockyer, R.N.R.	4 P.M., 10th June	Freight or Passage.
LONDON	Ceylon	C. L. Daniel	About 15th June	Freight or Passage.
JAPAN	Socota	T. H. Hide, R.N.R.	About 16th June	Freight only.

(Passing through the Inland Sea.)

For further particulars apply to

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1899. [387]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

(Floro and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR	SINGAPORE, PENANG, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, LEGHORN AND GENOA, (DIRECT WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT)
	Having connexion with the Company's Mail Steamers to VENICE and TRIESTE, ODESSA, NEW YORK, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO,
	Taking cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

BORMIDA	Delaya	11th June.
*RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	Sapori	8th July.
*DOMENICO BALDUINO	Caneva	9th August.
*SINGAPORE	Pizzarello	2nd September.

*These steamers have superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and
carry a doctor and stewardess.

For further particulars apply to CARLOWITZ & CO.

[388]

COOLALTA BURGUNDY.

Per case 1 doz. quarts	\$15
Telephone	Per case 2 doz. pints

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED FOR INVALIDS.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1899. [389]

CLUB WHISKY IS THE BEST.

\$12.00 PER DOZEN.

H. PRICE & Co., 12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1899. [390]

BOARD RESIDENCE.

On Monthly Terms from 1st May, 1899.

Ex. S.S. "NUHIA".

Latest Novelties in trimmed and untrimmed HATS and BONNETS.

A Choice Selection of CHILDREN'S White Washing
BONNETS and HATS.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.—New Oil Cloths & Linoleums, &c., &c.

N.B.—An early Inspection Suggested.

W. POWELL & Co.

Opposite the Post Office, 151 Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1899. [391]

Intimations.

UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

FOR THE UNITED ASBESTOS CO. LTD., LONDON,

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE Best Qualities of ASBESTOS GOODS and PACKINGS.

HYDRAULIC and SELF LUBRICATING PUMP PACKINGS of all kinds.

"VICTOR" METALLIC BOILER JOINTS.

ASBESTOS SALAMANDER BOILER COVERING COMPOSITION of the best qualities.

ESTIMATES given for every DESCRIPTION of WORK.

SUPERINTENDENT THOS. SKINNER

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1899. [392]

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held at the Offices of the Public Works Department, on Monday, the 1st day of June, 1899, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command of J. G. T. BUCKLE, Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 29th May, 1899. [393]

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 5th day of June, 1899, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of CROWN LAND in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years.

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 5th day of June, 1899, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of CROWN LAND in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years.

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 5th day of June, 1899, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of CROWN LAND in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years.

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To-day's Advertisement.THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE
1898.APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF
TRADE MARK.NOTICE is hereby given that MITSU-
BUSSAN KAISHA carrying on business at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and elsewhere as merchants have, on the 6th day of April, 1899, applied for the Registration in Hongkong in the Register of TRADE MARKS of the following TRADE MARKS:

1. The Facsimile of a Large Carp Fish with the Facsimile of a Small Carp Fish swimming underneath it.
2. The Facsimile of a Peacock standing on a Rock—the right of the Rock is depicted the Japanese Flower Botan.
3. The Facsimiles of two Pheasants male and female—the Tail of the male Pheasant is depicted lying over and partly covering the back of the female Pheasant.
4. The Facsimile of a Fancy Bird.
5. The Facsimile of a Bell.
6. The Facsimile of a Flower with a Butterfly sitting on it.
7. The Facsimiles of three Horses galloping in a Field—The middle Horse throwing up his hind Legs; and the third Horse galloping in a Different Direction and at right angles to the other two.
8. The Facsimile of a Flying Bat and over the Bat the Japanese words 三井發售 meaning in English MITSUI SALES.
9. The Facsimile of an old Chinese Man standing underneath a tree with one hand upraised and talking to a Chinese boy who is depicted with a Bamboo Pole in his hands and is engaged in cultivating the Chrysanthemum Flower.
10. The Facsimile of the Japanese Flower Botan and depicted in the right corner the Chinese Character 芳草 (FOOK SAN) meaning in English "GOD OF FORTUNE".
11. The Facsimile of the Fruit of the Calabash Tree.
12. The Facsimile of an Elephant with his head turned to the right and with a Palm Tree in the back ground.
13. The Facsimile of a Chinese boy playing a Flute sitting on an Ox.
14. The Facsimile of a Squirrel.
15. The Facsimile of the Japanese God of Fishing. Over the head of the God is written his name YEBISU and under the God his name in Japanese characters YEBISU.
16. The Facsimile of a Chinese Hat.
17. The Facsimile of the Chinese characters 香山 (FOOK SAN) meaning in English HAPPINESS.
18. The Facsimile of the Chinese character SAU (寿) enclosed in a Circle and meaning in English Longevity—the Circle is surrounded by Flowers.
19. Three Rings with a Maltese Cross in the Centre.
20. The Facsimile of a Chinese God sitting underneath a Pine Tree giving a Scroll to the Chinese soldier known as CHEONG LIONG, who is depicted kneeling on the Ground in front of the God.
21. The Facsimiles of the Chinese God Fook, or God of Fortune, and the Chinese God Lok, or God of Wealth, facing the Facsimile of the Chinese God Sau, or God of Longevity. The three Gods are holding between them a Scroll upon which is written the three Chinese characters FOOK LOK-SAU (福祿壽), meaning in English FORTUNE, WEALTH and LONG-EVITY.
22. A Facsimile of a Monkey standing on his two hands and with his face downwards and holding with the claws of his right foot a Stein of Cotton Thread.
23. The Facsimile of a Lion standing under a cliff.
24. The Facsimiles of two Chinese boys holding a Fancy Ball aloft and the Facsimile of a Fancy Ball in the middle of which are depicted five Crescents.
25. The Facsimile of the Moon surrounded by Clouds and under the Moon the Facsimile of a Rabbit running over the waves of the sea.
26. Facsimile of a Ring with a small opening place over the Facsimiles of two other Rings each with a small opening.
27. The Facsimile of the Rising Sun. In the centre of the rising Sun the invented Japanese Word "AH", and being an abbreviation of the Japanese Word "ASAHI" meaning in English MORNING SUN, is printed, stamped, painted, impressed, branded, stencilled, written, drawn, cut or embossed.
28. The Facsimile of a Crow surrounded by the rising Sun and flying through the Sun.
29. The Facsimile of a Horse surrounded by Clouds and encircled with a Fancy Scroll.
30. The Facsimile of the Chinese character CHUNG, meaning in English MIDDLE or CENTRE.
31. The Facsimile of a Fancy Gold Coin on the reverse and round the Coin are printed, stamped, painted, impressed, branded, stencilled, written, drawn, cut or embossed the invented Japanese words MEIJI SANJUNENDAI NIPON meaning in English "THE-GREAT JAPAN THE-10th YEAR OF MEIJI". And the Facsimile of a Fancy Gold Coin the Edge of which overlaps the before described Coin. In the Centre of this Coin are printed, stamped, painted, impressed, branded, stencilled, written, drawn, cut or embossed the invented Japanese Words "KIN KA", meaning in English GOLD COIN.
32. The Facsimiles of two rabbits sitting alongside one another on the grass.
33. The Facsimile of a Monkey sitting on the ground under a tree and holding in his hands a Peach.
34. The Facsimile of seven Stars joined together. On the top over the Stars two flying Bats. Over the seven Stars the Chinese Characters PAK TOW TO (七夕), meaning in English SEVEN STARS ON THE NORTH.
35. The Facsimile of a Fancy Vase standing on a stand and in the vase a quantity of Flowers. In four Circles over the Flowers are written one character in each Circle the invented Chinese characters MAN, FA, CHANG YIN (萬花千變), meaning in English TEN THOUSAND FLOWERS COMPETING IN BEAUTY.

The Facsimile of a Fancy Gate with 3 Arches.

The Facsimile of a Chinese Hut with four open sides and on the floor of the Hut is depicted sleeping Dragon.

The Facsimile of MITSU-BUSSAN KAISHA carrying on business here.

The said TRADE MARK No. 1 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1892.

To-day's Advertisements.

(Continued.)

The said TRADE MARK No. 2 has been used by the Applicants since the month of June, 1889.

The said TRADE MARK No. 3 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARKS Nos. 4 and 5 have been used by the Applicants since the month of June, 1890.

The said TRADE MARKS Nos. 6 and 7 have been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1892.

The said TRADE MARK No. 8 has been used by the Applicants since the month of June, 1892.

The said TRADE MARK No. 9 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1893.

The said TRADE MARK No. 10 has been used by the Applicants since the month of June, 1893.

The said TRADE MARK Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14 have been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1894.

The said TRADE MARKS Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 have been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1895.

The said TRADE MARKS Nos. 21 and 22 have been used by the Applicants since the month of June, 1895.

The said TRADE MARKS Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 have been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1896.

The said TRADE MARK No. 28 has been used by the Applicants since the month of June, 1896.

The said TRADE MARKS Nos. 29 and 30 have been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1897.

The said TRADE MARKS Nos. 31 and 32 have been used by the Applicants since the month of June, 1897.

The said TRADE MARK No. 33 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1898.

The said TRADE MARKS Nos. 34, 35, 36 and 37 have been used by the Applicants since the month of June, 1898.

All the above mentioned TRADE MARKS have been used by the Applicants in respect of the following Goods.

COTTON YARNS in Class 23. Facsimiles of the said TRADE MARKS can be seen at the OFFICE of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the office of the Undersigned.

Dated the 3rd day of June, 1899.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Applicants,12, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

7474

IN THE MATTER OF ORDINANCE NO. 2 OF 1892.

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF

ARTHUR KITSON, of 1050 DREXEL

BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA,

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CIVIL

ENGINEER, FOR LETTERS PATENT

FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE WITHIN

THE COLONY OF HONGKONG OF AN

INVENTION FOR "IMPROVEMENTS IN

VAPOR BURNING APPARATUS AND

IN MEANS FOR DISTRIBUTING LIQUID HYDROCARBON THERETO"

FOR WHICH HER MAJESTY'S LETTERS

PATENT, WERE ON THE 4TH DAY OF

DECEMBER, 1897, GRANTED TO THE SAID

ARTHUR KITSON.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PETITION, SPECIFICATION and DECLARATION required by the above-cited ORDINANCE have been duly filed in the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and that it is the intention of the said ARTHUR KITSON, by MATTHEW JOHN DENNAN STEPHENS, his duly authorized Agent and Attorney, to apply at the Sitting of the Executive Council hereinafter mentioned for LETTERS PATENT for the Exclusive use within the said Colony of Hongkong of the above-named Invention.

AND NOTICE is hereby also given that a Siting of the Executive Council before whom the matter of the said Petition will come for decision will be held in the Council Chamber at the GOVERNMENT OFFICES, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of June, 1899, at 11 A.M.

Dated the 26th day of May, 1899.

MATTHEW J. D. STEPHENS,

18, Bank Buildings, Hongkong,

The Agent and Solicitor for the said

ARTHUR KITSON.

7484

IN THE MATTER OF ORDINANCE NO. 2 OF 1892.

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF

ARCHIBALD ANDERSON DICKSON,

OF SPADINA ROAD, IN THE CITY OF

TORONTO, IN THE COUNTY OF YORK

AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, IN THE

DOMINION OF CANADA, MANUFACTURER,

FOR LETTERS PATENT FOR THE EX-

CLUSIVELY USE WITHIN THE COLONY OF

HONGKONG OF AN INVENTION FOR

IMPROVED PROCESS AND APPARATUS

FOR FORMING COLD PEAT INTO BLOCKS

FOR FUEL, FOR WHICH HER MAJESTY'S

LETTERS PATENT WERE ON THE

33RD DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1897, GRANTED

TO THE SAID ARCHIBALD ANDER-

SON DICKSON.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PETITION, SPECIFICATION and DECLARATION required by the above-cited ORDINANCE have been duly filed in the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and that it is the intention of the said ARCHIBALD ANDERSON DICKSON by MATTHEW JOHN DENNAN STEPHENS, his duly authorized Agent and Attorney, to apply at the Siting of the Executive Council hereinafter mentioned for LETTERS PATENT for the exclusive use within the said Colony of Hongkong of the above-named Invention.

AND NOTICE is hereby also given that a Siting of the Executive Council before whom the matter of the said Petition will come for decision will be held in the Council Chamber at the GOVERNMENT OFFICES, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of June, 1899, at 11 A.M.

Dated the 26th day of May, 1899.

MATTHEW J. D. STEPHENS,

18, Bank Buildings, Hongkong,

The Agent and Solicitor for the said

ARCHIBALD ANDERSON DICKSON.

7494

IN THE MATTER OF ORDINANCE NO. 2 OF 1892.

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF

HASTINGS and NEPHEW'S BEST

WORK-CUT HAMS.

Also

FRESH AUSTRALIAN BACON, VERY

MODERATE PRICE.

H. RUTTON & CO.,

3 & 4, D'Aguilar Street,

Hongkong.

7494

IN THE MATTER OF TRADE MARK NO. 1.

The said TRADE MARK No. 1 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARK No. 2 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARK No. 3 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARK No. 4 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARK No. 5 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARK No. 6 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARK No. 7 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARK No. 8 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARK No. 9 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARK No. 10 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARK No. 11 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARK No. 12 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARK No. 13 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARK No. 14 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARK No. 15 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARK No. 16 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARK No. 17 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARK No. 18 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARK No. 19 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARK No. 20 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARK No. 21 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARK No. 22 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARK No. 23 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARK No. 24 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARK No. 25 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARK No. 26 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARK No. 27 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARK No. 28 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARK No. 29 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARK No. 30 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARK No. 31 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

The said TRADE MARK No. 32 has been used by the Applicants since the month of January, 1890.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by our Correspondents in this column.

DISGRACING THE QUEEN'S UNIFORM.

To the Editors of the Hongkong Telegraph.
SIR.—Accounts of the fits and petty persecutions committed by soldiers are by no means rare in the daily press of the present day, and I have often wondered whether these men, on completion of their term of imprisonment, are allowed to again associate with their comrades in arms on a footing of equality. We know that in military organisations it is absolutely necessary to have degrees of rank, but it must be terribly degrading to the younger men, drummer-boys, and buglers to be thrown into daily intercourse with such men. The Queen's uniform is supposed to give credit to its wearer; but when it covers the convicted felon and jailbird, how are civilians to distinguish between the true patriot, who self-sacrifices his youth and energy for the country's welfare, and the man who is often known to have donned the uniform as a means of escape from the hands of justice?

We have also heard lately that the Army is increasing in unpopularity.

Has it got to such a pitch that the authorities are obliged to keep such riff-raff and bad characters for the sole reason that fresh recruits cannot be obtained?

I almost venture to think that if greater power was given to commanding officers to eject notorious depraved characters that parents would not, as now, be adverse to having their sons serve their Queen and country.

I am, etc.,

A WELL-WISHER,
Hongkong, June 3rd, 1890.

THE PLAGUE.

Cases reported to 2nd inst.....	38
Do. do. during past 24 hours....	10
Total.....	50
Deaths reported to 2nd inst.....	519
Do. do. during past 24 hours....	15
Total.....	534

YOKOHAMA LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

YOKOHAMA, May 22nd, 1890.

In connection with the Emperor's visit to Yokohama (some particulars of which I gave in my last), a vernacular journal, the *Kokumin*, has been making some very pertinent remarks.

The journal says that it would be difficult to over-estimate the friendly feeling that has been created in the minds of the Japanese towards foreigners by the cordial reception of his majesty, and that the success which attended this function materially bridges the gulf that stood in the way of social intercourse between Japanese and foreigners.

The journal mentioned

hopes that foreigners will adhere to the feeling

which prompted them to carry out this successful reception, and that they will try to study

the real condition of Japan and show respect

to the manners and customs of its people;

and goes on to say that the Japanese should meet foreigners in a broad-minded and liberal

spirit, for to breed ill-feeling on slight differences would be decidedly disadvantageous to both foreigners and Japanese.

Mr. R. D. Robison, chairman of the International committee, and Mr. W. F. Mitchell, chairman of the Foreign Chamber of Commerce, proceeded to the Imperial Household Department on the 12th inst. and requested Viscount Tanaka to convey their thanks to his Majesty for visiting the foreign Settlement on the 9th inst. The Emperor has signified his appreciation of the reception accorded him by conferring upon Mr. Robison, who presented the address, the Third Class Order of the Mirror (*Zuksutsu*). Although the duty of presenting an address upon some special occasion in foreign countries is generally recognised by some distinction being conferred upon the person who makes the presentation, such a custom by no means prevails in Japan, and I believe, there is no precedent on record for such an action on the part of his Majesty. I mentioned in my last letter one or two unprecedented occurrences which happened when the Emperor paid his visit, and now this honour conferred upon Mr. Robison provides another. All these details go to prove that Japan is not in a state of quiescence, but on the contrary is steadily progressing towards a civilisation which will soon be on an equality with Western nations.

could be obtained for them. Sometimes these enterprising traders caught a "Harr" but it was a profitable business, and if a few of the superior white men lost the number of their men occasionally, that was a mere detail. This high-handed proceeding also reminds one of the days of the coolie traffic at Macao.

The particular case in question, though not so atrocious as the kidnapping business, is sufficiently heartless to arouse the indignation of every just-minded person. It appears that sixteen or seventeen natives of Yap, one of the Caroline Islands, wished to proceed to Guam, and entered into a contract with Captain Oda, of the brig *Matsuakamaru*, to take them there. Although they received no tickets in return for their passage money they had their passports with them, and they also carried ten days' provisions, which was considered ample, as the trip usually occupies but from four to six days. They were allotted a cabin for their accommodation, but the *Matsuakamaru* instead of making north-eastward for Guam turned her prow to the south-westward in the direction of the Pellew Islands. Twelve days passed, during which the native passengers exhausted their store of food, and then the Pellews were reached. Here the master refused to serve out food to the passengers, but sold them rice at \$1 per pound; to escape this extortionate charge they struck a bargain with some natives of Guam who were living at the place and lived on shore while the *Matsuakamaru* traded and loafed about for a period of nearly seven weeks.

The brig then set sail to the northward; the passengers, however, being dispossessed of their cabin and compelled to arrange themselves the best way they could upon the cargo, mostly *bache-de-mer*, and common rice, was served out to them at the rate of a dollar per pound. Two more months were consumed while this precious brig proceeded sweetly upon her course, and then Hachijo was sighted, so that they were almost within sight of the mainland of Japan, and had missed the Bonin Islands by a few hundred miles, and Guam by a thousand or so. The noble and autocratic skipper, however, decided that the Bonins must be reached, and set his course accordingly. Eventually he brigarraged there, and after living on board for three days the passengers were sent on shore. Having paid to the skipper, in addition to their passage money, the sum of \$350, mostly for food, the passengers were in considerable straits until provided for by Mrs. Chas. Robinson. The kind-hearted action of this lady in providing for the poor natives can not be too highly eulogised, for she looked after them until there was an opportunity of shipping them to Yokohama, by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer *Somunoyu-maru*, when nine of the number proceeded to this port. Mrs. Robinson, feeling confident that Captain Harrison, who trades to the Southern Islands in the *Esmeralda*, would interest himself in their behalf; the other natives elected to remain at the Bonins, trusting to luck to provide a means of reaching their destination.

The *Somunoyu-maru* arrived at Yokohama on the 9th instant, with nine of these natives who had been so battered about from pillar to post by a capricious fortune—or should I say a perverse captain? The Spanish Consul here, to whom the islanders presented themselves, declined to have anything to do with them, and they were thinking disconsolately of spending the night in the police station, but by a happy inspiration they paid a visit to Captain Harrison, who, when he had heard their story, put them all up for the night. They had suffered considerably from the thinness of their clothing and were altogether in a fairly miserable condition. The following day, however, the Ladies' Benevolent Society took them in hand and furnished them with food, and has since continued to provide for the unfortunate and ill-used natives, and I am glad to be able to report that they are all now in very good health. I hear that they will shortly be sent home in the *Esmeralda*.

THE SHIKISHIMA."

A report has reached the Government that the 1st class battleship *Shikishima*, now being built in England, is expected to make her official trial trip by the end of August next.

THE WHEAT AND BARLEY CROPS.

According to the *Yushin Nippo*, in the opinion of an expert the wheat and barley crops this year will be some ten per cent. below the average. The reason given for this is that in a very successful year the plants take almost all the nutrition from the ground, with the result that the crops in the ensuing year fall by ten per cent. As the crops of wheat and barley were unusually successful last year, it is accordingly expected they will be below the average this year.

SERIOUS DEFECT IN THE "TAIYEN."

According to a Shanghai paper, the new Japanese steamer *Taiyen*, which was built in Kobe, steers so badly that she had to drop her anchor 38 times between Hankow and Ichang, and her hawsers were nearly worn out by the time she reached Ichang.

JAPANESE SWEET WINES.

Recently three makers of Japanese wine in Tokyo paid a visit to the Metropolitan Police Bureau and inquired the view of the Bureau with regard to the control of the so-called sweet wines made in Japan, and also the opinion of the Bureau as to whether aniline dye was poisonous or not. In reply the head of the 1st section in the Bureau stated that natural wines should not be coloured, but if it was necessary colour them, materials which were suspected of being poisonous should be strictly avoided and vegetable colouring matter, like mulberries, known not to be injurious, should be used. The question as to whether aniline dyes were poisonous or not was not definitely answered.

THE INTERPORT REGATTA.

The *Japan Herald* states that the Yokohama crew in the Interport Regatta, who arrived by the French mail boat yesterday, are the very best that could be selected, and that the general opinion is that Yokohama will win three out of the four events. The Yokohama public of course knows what's what, but sporting tips always dangerous things, as we hardly feel in a position to recommend the sporting community of Kobe to put their money on "the other side." It is some consolation, however, to find the *Japan Herald* according us the Single Sculls, for which small mercantile Koboites will feel devoutly thankful. The Yokohama crews are as follows:

Fours.—H. E. Hayward (bow), G. C. Allcock, J. M. Cars, W. Goddard (stroke) W. M. Cart (cox.).

Pairs.—G. C. Allcock (bow), J. M. Cars (stroke), W. M. Cart (cox.).

Double Sculls.—H. A. Poole (bow), E. Lever (stroke).

Single Sculls.—H. V. Irvine.

We (*Kobe Chronicle*) are unable to publish the full list of the Kobe representatives, as we understand, there is still some doubt about the composition of one or two of the crews.

YOKOHAMA WATER RATES.

It is stated by vernacular journals that, after the Revised Treaties go into operation, the water rate charged to foreigners in Yokohama will be reduced to the same figure as that imposed in the Japanese town. Under the present system, the foreign rate is assessed at five per cent. of the rental of a house. Thus a building whose rental value is 100 yen a month pays 50 yen annually for its water. But in the Japanese town the charge is by the family. A house pays one yen a month so long as its inmates do not exceed five. For every inmate over that number, an additional 18 sen per head has to be paid.

Of course, the consequence of the change would be a considerable diminution in the total amount paid by the foreign community. Firms employing a large number of persons, however, would be comparatively unaffected. For example, a factory with 500 men and women would have to pay 300 yen monthly, which would be less than the present amount.

THE PORT ARTHUR SHIP CANAL.

The Port Arthur ship canal, Port Arthur, Texas, will be practically completed about March 30, when the event will be celebrated in fitting manner. The canal is designed to admit deep water from the Sabine Pass to Port Arthur, the former having a depth of 25 feet over the bar. The dimensions are the same as those of the Suez Canal—183 feet wide and the depth 12.5 feet. The canal is 7.4 miles long, and the work was done with the aid of hydraulic dredges. Fourteen million yards of clay, earth, etc., were excavated. The ship canal docks have houses and grain elevators, and are in full use. The dredged harbour is fully dry, and the canal is

CHANGES IN SHIPPING.

SPEECH OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF LLOYD'S REGISTER AT GREENOCK.

At Greenock, recently a joint meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and Shipowners' Association was held for the purpose of electing a representative to Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping. Mr. Dugald McDougall, the present representative, is reported by the *Glasgow Herald* to have said: "I am anxious to say a few words on the business of Lloyd's Register, to the committee of which society you were good enough to elect me your first representative nearly sixteen years ago. The change that has occurred during the sixteen years in the size and power of the shipping of the world has been very great. At the time when you were good enough to elect me as your member very few ships and steamers were running carrying more than 1000 tons deadweight, and the highest speed of any of these steamers did not exceed 15 to 16 knots an hour. At that time there were not many more than 100 merchant vessels built entirely of steel. The reduction of price and the rapidity of production of that article has since those days changed the whole aspect of affairs. Iron is a shipbuilding material for ordinary merchant vessels has vanished from the scene, and the 4000-ton steamer is now looked upon as a small vessel in comparison with the ordinary steamers which are being built now, carrying from 7,500 to 11,000 tons. Engineering science has also progressed enormously. At the time I speak of the triple expansion engine had just come into use, and the *Aberdeen*, engined by Messrs. Napier, with a steam pressure of 120 lbs. to the square inch, was the only ocean steamer running with that system of engine. Now every steamer that is launched has either triple or quadruple expansion engines, with boiler pressure varying from 170 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch. It was not till the year afterward that the Atlantic greyhound *Umbria* and *Etruria* were built of steel. Now the North Atlantic is, to speak metaphorically, crowded with steamers greatly in excess in size and speed of those noble vessels, and in a few months more the *Oceanic*, a larger steamer than the *Great Eastern*, will take her place on that route, doubtless attaining speed in excess of anything hitherto attempted in passenger vessels. We know that already torpedo destroyers can be propelled at a rate of 33 to 35 knots per hour, and we also know that that class of steamer has been propelled at over 35 knots, and that a destroyer is being built on the same principle, by which it is expected 40 knots per hour will be attained."

ASSASSINATION OF MARQUIS DAIGO.

A very sad affair occurred in Tokyo on the evening of the 29th instant, at 7 o'clock. It involved the death of Marquis Daigo and the wounding of his younger sister, Miss Kame.

It appears that the former Marquis had several children born out of wedlock. Among these was Mr. Daigo Kakutaro. He had always been on bad terms with his brother the Marquis, and they often engaged in vehement discussions on the subject of the family property. One of these discussions took place on Tuesday evening, and Mr. Daigo Kakutaro became so exasperated that he lost control of himself, seized a pistol, and shot the Marquis through the head. Death was instantaneous. Miss Kame, who tried to intercede in the cause of peace, was severely wounded by a second shot from the same pistol, but whether the weapon was aimed at her or whether she received the bullet accidentally in her attempt to save the life of the Marquis, remains to be ascertained.

JAPANESE AND THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

The faculty of the Chicago University, the *Kokumin*, understands, has authorised its representatives to hold an examination for matriculation in Tokyo. The arrangement is of great benefit to Japanese students desiring to enter that university, because they are enabled to make the necessary preparation here and can be ensured of their admittance before going over to America. The expense thus saved will be of an indescribable amount. The same journal is asked to state that the examination will take place this year from the 16th to the 20th of June next.

BICYCLES, CARRIER PIGEONS AND BALLOONS.

The railway corps of the Japanese Army has been investigating the advantages of employing bicycles for war purposes, and several trials have been made in long distance riding.

It is thought that it will be very difficult to use the wheels within the fighting line in a country like Japan, where the features of the land vary so greatly, but when used for sending orders or as outposts, bicycles may be useful. The railway corps are also carrying out experiments in the use of carrier pigeons brought from China. It is further proposed to make a full test of the balloon for war purposes.

TO-MORROW.

Saturday, 3rd June, 1890.

Chinese—13th of 4th moon of 25th year of Kuang-su.

Sun—Rises 6hr. 6min.

Sets 5hr. 55min.

High water—Morning 5hr. 3min.

Afternoon 5hr. 23min.

Low water—Morning 11hr. 32min.

Afternoon 11hr. 4min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1854—Russian war scare; the erection of batteries in Hongkong ordered.

1863—Earthquake at Manila; town destroyed and 2,000 lives lost.

1865—Duke of York born.

1879—General Grant arrived in Peking.

1883—Ratification of Brazilian-Chinese Treaty.

1891—Death of Sir Arthur Kennedy.

1892—Russell & Co. suspended payment.

1893—Death of a private of the Rifle Brigade of plague.

1898—Ship *Merrimac* sunk to block harbour of Santiago; crew taken prisoners.

TO-MORROW.

Sunday, 4th June, 1890.

Chinese—14th of 4th moon of 25th year of Kuang-su.

Sun—Rises 6hr. 6min.

Sets 5hr. 55min.

High water—Morning 5hr. 10min.

Afternoon 5hr. 6min.

Low water—Morning 11hr. 48min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1859—The Austrians defeated by the French at the Battle of Magenta.

1880—Franco-Korean Treaty signed at Seoul.

1887—German schooner *Wilhelm Meyer* burnt in Takow Harbour.

1894—Death of Capt. Vesey from plague.

1897—The West River opened to foreign trade.

1898—H.M.S. *Pique* left for England.

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HIROSHIMA MARU S. Yoshizawa	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	THURSDAY, 8th June, at 4 P.M.
SENDAI MARU H. Petersen	VLADIVOSTOCK, VIA SWATOW, AMIOV, SHANGHAI, CHEFOU, CHE- MULIO and NAGASAKI	THURSDAY, 8th June, at 4 P.M.
SANUKI MARU W. Townsend	MARSEILLES, LONDON, and ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PEANG, COLOMBO, & PORT SAID	THURSDAY, 15th June, at 4 P.M.
FUTAMI MARU C. Hillcoat	VILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	FRIDAY, 30th June, at 4 P.M.

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Manager.

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Hongkong, 9th December, 1898.

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JAPANESE PROGRESS

It has long been a commonplace to say that the progress of Japan is the marvel of the modern world. In her Army, in her Navy, in commercial enterprise, in scientific research, in self-government according to Western methods, she has advanced by long and straight strides until to-day she has to be reckoned with as one of the great Powers of the world in every field where international interests are at stake. The most conspicuous example of her progress, however, is in the sphere of what the economists call "unproductive consumption." That expenditure has given her glory and territory, and will probably give her more of both. It also gave her a huge sum of money in cash as a war indemnity. But the territory still remains a liability rather than an asset, and the cash was far from sufficient to supply the demands of the new ambition which had come with it.

Like all nations, therefore, that expand Japan has needed money. Hitherto she has raised this at home, and of her national debt of £12,000,000 every penny has been found by domestic loans, except £4,000,000 of war bonds sold to a British syndicate in 1888. Last year, she tried to continue the process, and issued bonds to the extent of £6,000,000. Of these, however, only a million and a quarter were subscribed by the Japanese public, and the Government itself had to take up the remainder, using for this purpose the cash of the indemnity paid by China. The moment foreseen for some time by students of Japanese affairs has now arrived, when Japan must borrow in the world's market, and the sums she must raise in this manner will aggregate £4,000,000 during the next six years. In view of these facts, it is a matter of great interest to glance at the conditions and the prospects of Japanese finance. Such an examination is rendered easy by one of those exhaustive and masterly communications upon Japan which the Tokio correspondent of the *Times*, an Englishman possessing an unapproached knowledge of the subject, contributes to our daily journal.

Up to the close of the period preceding the war with China, Japan was, from the point of view of the national financier, one of the islands of the blessed. Her population was 40,000,000, her trade was advancing by leaps and bounds; she was equipping herself with everything that she found good in Western civilisation, her entire government cost her population only £1,000 per annum, her revenue always exceeded her expenditure, and she had a surplus of £7,000,000. The war closed in a manner of which it must suffice to say that an ambitious and proud people, conscious of their own strength, and convinced of the justice of their cause, could not be expected to accept it as final. To come down from generalities to concrete facts, Japan determined, rightly or wrongly, that an enormously increased army and navy were essential to her national safety and honour, in the immediate future. She fixed upon the year 1905—an epoch which, as the reader will doubtless instantly remember, will coincide with the completion of a huge undertaking on the part of another country—as the moment when her preparations should conclude. Before the arrival of the year in question Japan has decided to expend upon her navy £20,000,000, and upon her army £10,000,000. When this money is spent the peace strength of her land forces will be 140,000, and the war strength 50,000; while at sea she will have sixty-seven ships, including four of the most powerful lines-of-battle ships afloat, and six first-class armoured cruisers of 9,200 tons each, which may also for practical purposes stand on that side of the world, be regarded as battleships. Besides unproductive expenditure, she proposes within the same period to expend on matters directly or indirectly productive—that is, railways, telephones, iron founders, harbour, aids to banks, education, etc.—£29,000,000. That is, Japan proposes a total expenditure of £60,000,000 before the end of the year 1905. Towards this £45,000,000 will be raised by extraordinary revenue, more than half of it taken from the indemnity paid by China. But there will be other expenditures in that period which are not included in the above sums, especially the development of Formosa, which although it is making great commercial and financial progress, will not be self-supporting for a considerable time. The Japanese Government calculates that it will have an accrued surplus, of over £1,000,000, with which to repay its debts made upon the China indemnity, and thus to form an accumulation available in case of national emergency. The correspondent of the *Times*, however, considers this estimate to be far too favorable. He believes that at the end of this specified period the surplus will at best be an insignificant one. But as the ordinary revenue will assuredly rise, the ordinary expenditure remains approximately stationary, and the "extraordinary" expenditure falls rapidly during the opening years of the next century, he concludes after careful examination that in 1905 there will be an excess of revenue over all expenditures of £1,000,000, or in Japanese finance, the large yearly sum of 16,000,000 yen. It is easy, in view of these facts, to share his surprise that no nation has gained currency in Europe that Japanese finance is insolvent.

Japan has to thank her politicians for the misunderstanding which thus prevails about her. Japan has been reduced to financial straits simply because the wrangling members of her Diet could not agree upon the method in which the trifling sum of £6,000,000 should be raised. While they argued, the Government starved, and was reduced to increasing the domestic postage rate from 4d to 4½d in order to carry on. The official plan for raising the revenue is both simple and just. It is to increase the tax upon tea, the thin, shiny-like drink which constitutes the national alcoholic beverage of Japan, which is now only 7d. a gallon; and to raise the land-tax, which, while it brought in from 40 to 50 per cent of the total revenue in feudal times, is to-day only 6¢ of the revenue. Moreover, the present Japanese tax is unique in precisely the same manner as is the country, the people to whom the land is the direct means of daily livelihood, paying vastly more than their share while the great urban landowners escape with trifling taxes. From these two sources the necessary addition of revenue can be easily and equitably raised. One other question naturally suggests itself to every student of finance when any country desires to borrow money abroad. What is the national debt, to what figure is it to be increased, and what method, if any, is adopted for paying off? In the case of Japan, the answers to these questions, and indeed vital inquiries, are in the highest degree favourable. The national debt is £12,000,000 when increased according to the Government's programme, it will never exceed £32,000,000. It will reach its maximum in 1902 and according to the present estimates, it will be completely discharged by 1912. Turning to similar statistics for the Japanese dollar, and taking last year for the Japanese figures of other countries, the comparative burdens per head of population place Japan in an excellent light. The smallest national debt in Europe is that of Germany, £18,000,000, and the debts of France, Italy, and Austria-Hungary are considerably larger. The Japanese dollar is the only one which has not yet been converted into gold, and it is the only one which has not yet been converted into silver.

KID GLOVE CLEANER

An immense timber cradle has been constructed at Seattle, Washington, during the past three months, and the last section of the odd-looking craft was launched on March 20, and will be placed in position to receive the carcass in a few days. It is thought that the cost of the timber will be £10,000,000, and that many lumbermen are afraid that the craft will prove too costly and consequently unprofitable.

The present estimate of the

THE REPORT OF THE FRANCE BUSINESS COMMISSION TO CHINA

This Commission left Paris in 1889 by the Lyons Bureau of Commerce to study the conditions in China, and has just made public a report of its findings. The first part of the report contains a full summary of the work of the Government, and its social needs within its borders. With the administration, industrial, fiscal, and the military, the second part contains the description of the travels of the Commission. The third part is a detailed report of the business conditions in the Chinese Empire. The fourth part contains the conclusions of the Commission and their opinion of the possible openings for French commerce. Reports by specialists on mining, silk, oil, and other branches of Chinese industry are especially valuable. According to the Chinese House Reports, the import trade in the United States is given at \$24,000,000 per annum, but it is estimated by the Commission at \$30,000,000. It is further estimated that forty to fifty per cent of the foreign trade of China is with Great Britain, and the Commission's conclusion, as drawn from all the facts gathered by the Commission, is that there exists in China a large field for the enterprise of other nations. The report includes 900 pages and has 180 illustrations. It is published by Rey et Cie, Rue Gentil, 4, Lyons, France.

GOVERNMENT AID TO THE EXPORT TRADE OF GERMANY.

The German Government fully appreciates the value of a good, permanent consular service. The increasing support lent by the Imperial government to commercial enterprise finds expression in the estimates and in the growing demands for the consular service. Additional secretaries are to be appointed to the legations at Mexico, Pekin, and to the embassy at Washington. To the embassy at St. Petersburg, experts in agriculture and forestry are to be appointed in view of the importance of the Siberian railway. New consulates are to be established at Bahia, Santa Catarina, Curitiba, Hanku, São Paulo, and Prague. Sixty thousand marks (\$14,000) are demanded for the sending of commercial experts to the United States, South America, and Turkey.

These items, insignificant as they seem from a financial point of view, prove conclusively with what keen attention the German foreign office is watching and supporting German commerce abroad. Without neglecting agriculture at home, the German government is making commercial interests more and more the basis of its foreign policy on the continent of Europe, perhaps, that policy, to a certain extent, is influenced by Germany's territorial relations; but, apart from this consideration, German exports form the centre of gravity of almost every political transaction, and every encouragement is being given to it by the Imperial German Government. John F. Winter, U.S. Consul at Ann Arbor.

BLIND FOLLOWERS OF CUSTOM.

Why does a man wear two buttons on the back of his coat? This is not a companion riddle to "Joe" Miller's celebrated conundrum "Why does a hen cross the street?" But it is a pertinent interrogatory. Habit—that's the answer. Unquestioning, unreasoning custom. Your father wore two buttons in that same position: So did his father. So did your earlier ancestors. So do you. Adam didn't.

There wasn't much call for sartorial splendour in the Adam period, and Eve wasn't the author of the nine tailors to make a man theory.

As the time began wearing clothes and developing differences of opinion, in which the sword was the usual arbitrator, the two buttons came to be in evidence. They held

the sword belt in place. When the coffee and pistol dad superseded the rage for rapiers,

the custom of wearing the two buttons was continued. Even since then the buttons have been worn. No use to anyone. No advantage except to the button manufacturers. Yet your tailor and mine had better not leave those buttons off, or we'll start an account at another tailor's.

Look at the hairdresser's shop: This isn't for bald-headed men or infants. There's a pole that looks like a stationary *pouss'e-cafe*, or half a hundred rainbow-coloured serpents all climbing up and down in different directions according to your condition. In the good old days when the giants were on the earth, there were also barber-surgeons seeking whom they might entice. The varicoloured pole was the sign of their profession. We don't have barber-surgeons now. The surgeon lives in a fashionable quarter, and if you planted one of those poles in front of an office, the owner would have you locked up. The barber hangs on to the old custom. The pole means, "Blood letting done here." Come to think of it, the pole is not so inappropriate, after all.

When you write a business letter why do you write the name of the person who is to receive it at the top? Haven't you written the address and name on the envelope? What's the advantage of the double system?

When the world was younger the scribes and Pharisees were not acquainted with envelopes, and consequently knew nothing of the mysteries of the "envelope game" as it flourishes to-day. The address was therefore written on the letter itself, and the sheet was then folded in such a way as to bring the supercription only to view when the sealing wax was applied.

"Well, you can see for yourself," said a diamond snake. "Frogs! It's frogs, frogs all the time. Talk about the plagues of Egypt; they were a circumstance to our frog plague! If it goes on much longer, I think I shall croak. Does the keeper imagine that we are French snakes? The chap who wrote your paper is a discerning creature—for a man. Or was it a woman? If so, that explains it. Woman saw a snake before man, you know, though nowadays I believe men see lots of us—more than they really care for. Mice and beetles? Yes, I wish we could get them. Let them all come—children and all. We ought to get em—"

"Ration" suggested a black snake.

"Ah, yes, snakes. I knew it had something to do with food. We ought to get a ration of mice and beetles, and we should dearly like to see the sun once more."

"They had to beat out a hole in the snow or grass before they could get a comfortable bed. Then, too, your dog ate with his nose on his paws. You don't know why. Neither does your dog. But he's simply waiting for his mate."

"Well, talk, too. Good-bye."

THE ORANG-OUTANG'S VIEW.

As our representative was passing out of the snake and monkey house, the orang-outang beckoned mysteriously.

"Well, what is it, old chap?"

"You haven't got a peanut on you, have you?" asked his cutaneous.

"No, but meantime, here's a nice bit of cedar pencil—wait a bit!" A nonwoven of pebbles was soon being stowed away in the orang's pouch. "Now, fix away."

"You've been doing the gardens for paper, eh?" The pressman nodded. "Thought so. Well, we're pretty comfortable, but a bit mixed."

"But the want of English insurance company has reached out for this trade with any vigour. If this trade is to be taken and kept by America, its needs, customs and superstitions must be studied on the ground by experts in each department."

In the third place, our merchants must be willing to settle disputes in regard to damages in shipments and disagreements as to quality and breaches of contract, as is done by English and Germans. The average dealer here will pay a higher price for an article if he knows that cheap and speedy method of settling any possible dispute can be had.

Methods of packing, means of transportation, exchange, banking, etc., must be studied by experts, each for his own line of business.

But all must show their goods to the Chinese.

Must study the wants of the trade, and must favour it by facilitating settlements of disputes.

The case with which the Viceroy of Canton was induced to protest in his province an American firm in the ownership of certain trade-markers, and their certainty, with which the Chinese court in this city protects foreign trademarks, and copyright, steadies me to believe that greatly protects our people, their parents, and their sons, and opponents may be obtained in the Viceroy's office.

The pressman was about to leave the orang-outang's enclosure when the latter called him back.

"The orang-outang's got a little partition or two between them? I put it to you."

The pressman said it must be a little uncomfortable for several lady orangs.

"Well, then there's eagles, hawks, and pigeons and doves, all alongside of each other."

Of course, a spear is the best of the community.

"I've got the most spear, you know—and these birds are going to stay here."

"Many, many birds are afraid that the craft will be overturned and capsized by the wind."

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VIVISECTION HORRORS

HOW CONTINENTAL DOCTORS TORTURE HUMAN BEINGS.

The *Addisionist*, the new anti-vivisection paper, contains a terrible indictment of vivisection up to date from the pen of Dr. R. E. Duggeon.

It is a cruel exposure of the Continental beings (the natural sequel of the experiments on living animals), and it is the more cruel because the exposure is taken out of the mouths of the vivisectors themselves.

INOCULATING NEW-BORN BABIES.

For instance, the *Deutsche Med. Wochenschrift* of 19th Feb., 1891, describes how Prof. Schreiber, of Konigsberg, tried the effects of Koch's tuberculin injection on 40 new-born children at the Midwifery Hospital of Konigsberg, injecting about 50 times as much as Koch said was the maximum dose for children of three to five years old.

Experiments designed to ascertain the effects of inoculations of various virulent bacteria on women were conducted on a colossal scale. Dr. A. Doederlein relates how he inoculated a young unmarried woman with the microbe of pus. Dr. Mengel, assistant physician in the University Hospital for Women in Leipzig, made similar inoculations on women in the most helpless condition. He also introduced into the bodies of new-born infants "a large number" of staphylococci. Nature, more merciful than the doctor, saved those defenceless women and babies, all except one, who got an acute inflammation.

In the Royal University Ear Hospital in Halle (Archiv f. Ohrenheilk., vol. 37, p. 251) Dr. Schimmler inoculated two boys with a pus culture taken from a boil on a girl's ear. Both boys were supposed to be dying of blood poisoning. One boy died some weeks afterwards. The other boy, on whom the inoculation developed 30 pustules next day, died 24 hours after the inoculation.

CHILDREN CHEAPER THAN CALVES.

Dr. Janson, of Stockholm, wished to try the effects of the inoculation of "black (or malignant) small-pox virus." He began with calves, but as he found them rather expensive he asked Professor Melin, the chief physician of the Foundling Hospital, to allow him to operate on the children under his charge. Dr. Melin consented, and 14 children were inoculated with this virus.

Dr. Epstein, Professor of children's Therapeutics in Prague, infected five little children with round worms for the sake of experiment.

The rest of the article gives chapter and verse for the allegation that again and again unsuspecting men and women have been inoculated with a most loathsome disease by these continental vivisectors masquerading as ministers of healing.

Hotel.

WINDSOR HOTEL, HONG KONG.

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.

PASSENGER, ELAVATOR from ENTRANCE HALL to each floor. BOARD and LODGING.

MONTHLY RATES GIVEN NOW.

P. BOHM,
Proprietor & Manager.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1891.

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SACHSEN."

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th June, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 6th June, and MONDAY, the 12th June, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 16th June, or they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

No Fine Insurance has been effected.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1891.

[705a]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FROM MIDDLESBORO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENGLYME,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional cargo will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before TO DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 8th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fine Insurance has been effected.

All ship damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Co. within ten days of steamer's arrival, after which no claims will be recognised.

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.

Hongkong, and June, 1891.

[740a]

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" have this Day been moved to No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, Second Floor, the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. FOYLE & CO., to which address all communications should be addressed.

LTH. P. SKERFVICH,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1891.

[739a]

SUMATRA STEAMERS.

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

REGULAR WEEKLY SERVICE TO SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUMIDAGAWA MARU"

Captain S. Namekata will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 4th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1891.

[719a]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN"

Captain Milroy will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 4th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1891.

[736a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"PAKHOI"

Captain Stott will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 5th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, and June, 1891.

[726a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR NEWCHWANG AND TONGKU.

THE Company's Steamship

"MOGUL"

Captain Bailey will be despatched for the above ports, on or about TUESDAY, the 6th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1891.

[737a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TAKOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"NINGPO"

Captain Phillips will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 8th June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1891.

[738a]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Chartered Steamship

"PRONTO"

Captain Grandt will be despatched as above for the Ports, on MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1891.

[741a]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, FIUME AND TRIESTE.

(Taking cargo at through rates to South Africa, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT AND ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"VINDOBONA"

Captain C. Bellon will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 5 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1891.

[729a]

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE British Steamship

"INDRAPURA"

Captain A. Norsfall will be despatched as above on or about the 20th June.

For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1891.

[748a]

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"BENLOMOND"

will be despatched for the above port on MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 5 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, and June, 1891.

[728a]

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE British Steamship

"VORTIGERN"

Captain Fairweather will be despatched for the above port, on MONDAY, the 5th instant.

STEAMERS.

"MACDUFF"

About 15th June.

"AFRIDI"

30th June.

"BIRCHTOR"

7th July.

"MOGUL"

22nd July.

"GHAZEE"

5th Aug.

"COMMONWEALTH"

20th Aug.

For Freight, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1891.

[546a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAIWAN."

Captain Nelson will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th June, at Noon.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.